

New Mining Company.

Another mining company was organized in the city Thursday which proposes to operate in Greece. The new company is to be called The Antlers Mining and Milling company, the name being selected because the originators are largely guests of the famous battery and because the great success of the hotel argues well for the enterprise. Articles of incorporation of the company will be filed with the secretary of state to-day, the incorporators are C. B. Noble, E. Barnes, and A. D. Davis of New York. The object of the company is to acquire and operate mining property in Hinsdale and Saguache counties, Colorado, or otherwise Greece.

The capital stock of the company is 1,000,000 shares of the value of \$1 each. The company is incorporated for twenty years, the directors for the first year being E. B. Barnes, proprietor of The Antlers; Hon. C. B. Noble, O. L. Godfrey, W. P. Boddie, of Chicago; A. D. Bucasta, of Lincoln, Neb.; Dr. G. W. Lawrence and H. S. Rogers. The principal office will be in this city.

Mr. E. Barnes has been elected president of the company and Mr. O. L. Godfrey, secretary and treasurer, while Mr. A. D. Davis, general manager. Mr. Davis will leave for Greece in a few days.

Genuine Green Mountain Falls Gold.

Mr. J. C. Woodworth, president of the Green Mountain Falls company, was Thursday evening displaying quite a good-sized button of gold obtained from a five ounce piece of ore from Green Mountain Falls by a chemical assay. The button's weight showed a value of \$40 a ton for the ore. This is the first time that any officer of the company has vocalized any definite information about the Green Mountain Falls gold, but there is now no doubt that the precious metal is there and in appreciable quantities too. The vein and placers will probably soon be made to show how much gold they are hiding.

Obituary.

From the Horicon Reporter of last week, published at Horicon, Wis., we take the following obituary of the late A. D. Hart of this city, written by one of his old friends, Mr. Hart's son:

Amos D. Hart was born in New York state in 1823. His mother dying when he was very young he was adopted and grew to manhood in the family of Luman Woodford.

In the fall of 1855 he was married and moved to Wisconsin with my father's family. After living a short time on a farm between Winona and Horicon he moved to Horicon where he lived for over thirty years, loved and respected by everyone, regretting they can never see him again. In 1884 he moved to Colorado Springs where he remained until his death.

It is with a heavy heart I make this record of my beloved life-time friend. He was one of the most obliging, honest, firm, upright men I ever knew.

We joined the Odd Fellows Lodge at Horicon together thirty-six years ago the 27th day of next month, he passing away the 10th day of the month. He was a member here to his death.

District Court.

In our report of Wednesday's proceedings in the district court, the name of W. R. Barnes was mentioned as one of the committee to examine the treasurer's books. It should have been W. E. Barnes.

The only business yesterday was the conclusion of the case of Bechtel vs. Ellithorn, which was submitted to the jury late in the afternoon. The jury was to bring in a sealed verdict and was out at a late hour last evening.

When court met in the afternoon the room was so full of smoke, caused by the high wind, that it was impossible to remain there, and an adjournment was taken to the county court room.

Court will meet 10 o'clock this morning.

Lawrence Myers.

Plainfield (N. J.) Courier.

Lawrence Myers died at his home on East Front street yesterday morning from a complication of heart and kidney troubles. He was born April 25, 1833, in Paterson, N. J., where his father was a well-known and honored citizen. He was graduated at the University of Vermont, and after some years moved to New York, where he became a member of the banking house of P. K. Myers & Co., which was prominent in the financial operations of war times as an agent for the sale of government gold. His firm having been dissolved, Mr. Myers, at the solicitation of others, was instrumental in negotiating loans for the Penn-Euro, the Southern Minnesota, and the Richmond and Allegany railroads. He was subsequently appointed to the receivership of the last named road and conducted it to a successful conclusion, and this closed his active business career.

In all his dealings he showed marked precision and promptness, together with the strictest Christian integrity. He was one of those men of whom it can be said truly his word was as good as his bond. Mr. Myers is the brother of Mrs. Eugenia McCulloch, of Washington, and besides her is left his daughter, the widow of the late Frederick E. Keay. Mr. Myers has surviving brothers both in Paterson and Plainfield.

Mr. Myers died at his home in Plainfield in 1866, and has chosen to reside here ever since, except for a brief period of enforced residence in Colorado.

Honored and influential among the citizens of this place, he will be especially remembered by many for his zealous and long continued services in behalf of the Crescent Avenue church to which he belonged. There had been laid upon that church the heavy task of raising a costly house of worship which was then a sparsely settled neighborhood. By his wise counsels as a member of the board of trustees, by most liberal contribution of his own means, and by singular address in encouraging the liberality of others, he met carry, and at last removed that burden which had seemed formidable

enough to crush the life out of a growing enterprise.

He was most cordial and affectionate in his support of those who have successively filled the office of pastor of the church. Their efforts were appreciated by an unflinching and thoughtful kindness on his part which greatly endeared him to them. He was never natural for him to give public expression to what was deepest in his heart; but these nearer, he could discern a tenderness of affection, and a profound sense of the realities of our Christian faith, which have now been tested by repeated sorrow, and by no pains of long continued a sense. The Christian patience and forbearance displayed in these days, and the hope which is left of a little child, remain as a precious memory to those whom he loved.

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TWO ROLLES.

Colorado Springs Will Have Two or More Roads into the City.

critized from right or from his injury. The accident, happening on a siding track, was not so serious. The crew was alive at Pueblo.

COMPANY HAS AN OMISSION OR THE CO. RAN, AS THE HEAD OF GREEN MOUNTAIN CREEK, OR DANGER CREEK. IT IS ALSO SAY, AS WE DO NOT HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THIS CASE, OURY OFFICERS TO THE REPORT.

The See of Cure Assured.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 20, 1862.

The Better of The Gentry:

A Sensational Story About a Wreck—Was the Engineer Crazy?—D. & R. G. Figuring With the Bear Creek Toll Road Company.

There has been so much talk of Canon City and other points building roads into the Cripple Creek camp and getting a head of this side of the Divide that many people have believed it, without investigating. It is stated that if the road was ever put through from Canon City it would not be a great success, and that it is now in a bad way. Two schemes were made public Saturday that fully insure the safety and safety for the camp to this section. A company was organized yesterday to be called the Cripple Creek and Hayden Co. Road company, with John E. Himesbaugh, Richard Cough and J. E. Davison as incorporators. These gentlemen, with Mr. Bowe and William Bennox are the directors for the first year. The capital stock is \$20,000, and the company proposes to begin immediately the construction of a road into Cripple Creek from some point on the Hayden Divide. As stated in the incorporation papers, this point will be about six miles from Fremont. This proposal to put in a good wide road with an easy grade so that the camp can be reached by stages in two hours. Work is to be started right away and hurried to completion.

The other scheme is that the Bear Creek Co. Road company is in correspondence with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company with the idea of operating the road jointly. The matter has not been fully arranged but parties on both sides were in consultation yesterday. It is stated that the road company is to complete its road into the camp, and that the railroad will put on a stage line to connect at Colorado City. This will give the Rio Grande a portion of the big traffic into the camp by an easy, short route.

Mr. Ehrich Talks About Venice.

An interesting and instructive lecture or rather informative talk upon "Venice" was given at the State Dead-End school, as evening by Mr. Louis Ehrich. The larger deaf and dumb children were there besides the teachers and quite a number from outside. Mr. Ray interpreted and explained the lecture to the deaf while Mr. Ehrich talked. After telling how these are first come to be inspired, the speaker described the growth of the city in wealth and power until it reached its highest perfection.

Recurring then to the present, he took up his discourse on a trip to Venice. After a careful consideration of his report, and with a full picture of the city, he came to the following conclusions:

First.—The purest and completion of the Bear Creek road to Fremont will require a large outlay of money, which would only be warranted by great advantages over any other route. This does not seem to have.

Second.—The extension of the Bear Creek road will not be satisfactory to the Cripple Creek people, and will create a feeling of jealousy on their part by the necessity of paying tolls.

At the same time it will cost no less than the Cheyenne mountain road.

Third.—The estimate for the cost of extending the Cheyenne Mountain road to Fremont is less than \$8,000, including the changes proposed by Mr. Stevens.

Dr. Keeley recommended that the road go in an immediate line to Colorado Springs and then on as first instance. This will be the main line for Colorado.

We are to know that you are entirely satisfied in the matter of having an institute in Colorado Springs and that you will give a full examination of the Cheyenne Mountain road, through our entire length. After a careful consideration of his report, and with a full picture of the city, he came to the following conclusions:

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Third.—The estimate for the cost of extending the Cheyenne Mountain road to Fremont is less than \$8,000, including the changes proposed by Mr. Stevens.

Dr. Keeley recommended that the road go in an immediate line to Colorado Springs and then on as first instance. This will be the main line for Colorado.

We are to know that you are entirely satisfied in the matter of having an institute in Colorado Springs and that you will give a full examination of the Cheyenne Mountain road, through our entire length. After a careful consideration of his report, and with a full picture of the city, he came to the following conclusions:

First.—The purest and completion of the Bear Creek road to Fremont will require a large outlay of money, which would only be warranted by great advantages over any other route. This does not seem to have.

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IN CALENDAR.

The Gazette Representative is
at Cripple Creek.

3:15 P.M. A DAY.

Fremont is a Magic City that Has Been
Built in a Short Time—Some Words
Well Meant—Let the Mines
Be Developed.

A GAZETTE representative has been associating with millionaires for two or three days past—Cripple Creek miners. None of them have got the money in bank yet, but a majority have got it in silver, or think they have, and THE GAZETTE hopes they have got it in reality. Leaving Colorado Springs Sunday morning on the popular Midland route, it took a little over two hours and an hour to reach Florissant. With a good dinner that one gets at Woodland Park, and the magnificent scenery on the Midland, one gets his money's worth long before reaching Florissant, the junction point for the gold fields. The only suggestion that can be made to the Midland is to run a little slower just after leaving Green Mountain Pass, to give the passengers an opportunity to step off and stake out a placer claim. When Florissant is reached, there is no interesting scene. About forty men are crowded twenty-five or more into an enclosure of all kinds, ready to convey the passengers to Cripple Creek. Chief among these is the line operated by Mr. T. E. Buckley of this city. He has some seven or eight wagons, among them the fine old Concord, once formerly run at Manitou Park, and the like. The wagons, many of THE GAZETTE's readers are familiar with the pleasure of a ride in one of these comfortable wagons. Mr. Frank Aterton has charge of the stages and sees that every one is comfortably cared for. Four and six horses are used, and off you start to the south in a center, and a steady trot is kept up the entire distance. It takes from three to four hours to drive the distance. The first part of the way is over rolling and low hills, a pleasant drive. About half way horses are changed and then you ascend the Four Mile Hill. This part of the way is rough, but at present is in good condition. The county road outfit has been at work in places and has done some good work. At other places it won't have been just as well not to have worked the road at all. However, the ground is now frozen and there is very little snow, so that the road as a whole is as good as any mountain road could be expected to be. It will, probably be in bad shape however when the spring thaws begin.

At about 5 o'clock in the evening you drive down a little hill, and the new town is spread out before you. But you have been warned of your approach to the gold fields long before, by the innumerable stages showing claims all off. Fremont is in two divisions, the lower and the upper town. You drive into the lower town first, built a most enticingly on one long street, Bennett Avenue. This is the Bennett & Meyers plat. Turning a slight eminence you come to the upper town, or Hayden placer, owned by a Colorado Springs company. The two towns are separated just about like the Engeman canon portion of Manitou is separated from the main town. Fremont, considering the two towns as one, is now composed of about 2000 people. Buildings are going up in every direction, mostly of frame and largely two stories in height. Some are quite pretentious, and almost every kind of business is represented. It is a magic city and quite wonderful in some respects. The lower town is filled with saloons, dance halls and gambling houses, and are erected every hour of the day and night. There seems to be nothing in every mining camp. Life is socio-political study that would be of interest to any one. This is upper town's sort of thing has so far been kept out.

It is a remarkable fact that although this town has been built to its present proportions there is no form of government. Every man and woman is on his or her good behavior, and in a measure his honor, etc., etc. Another point for socialists to consider. The toughest of the law is represented by Mr. Peter Evans, deputy sheriff, and a more efficient officer the county has never known. He is respected by the law abiding and feared by the lawless. Wrong doers are quickly treated to a ride over the mountains. In most mining camps there has been serious trouble long before reaching the size of Fremont, and it is to be wondered of that there has been nothing of the kind here. "Man for breakfast" is a common term in camps but it is to be hoped that Mr. Evans will never have anything of the kind to cope with when the spring thaws begin.

A newspaper man cannot very well sleep away from a newspaper office, when he reaches one. It is not hard to find the office of the Cripple Creek Crusader, as it is prominent on Bennett Avenue. Mr. Bert Pottenger was found at his desk working away. Pottenger & Gove are getting out a clean nice paper, reliable and conservative. If the camp is misrepresented, or "boomed" in a bad way it will not be the Crusader that does it. The Prospector so far as we are concerned gets out a news sheet, but Editor McCrea was not in camp.

People are rolling into camp at the rate of forty per day. Yesterday there were sixty-five on the Midland and on yester evening. Very few of those who are in are prospectors, as it is generally understood that snow covers the ground so thoroughly at the present time. By April or May the snow will largely have disappeared and people will be crowding in from all directions. It is a conservative estimate to say that by April seven thousand people will be in camp. They will not be there in a year, however, if those most interested permit it it still be to a prospector camp when snow lies again.

After a hasty survey of the town of Fremont in Wednesday morning's paper, THE GAZETTE representative can't help but think over the new town. And no doubt the reader has come to the conclusion that he did, that the camp is too near civilization. Too many people are crowding in here who have no business here, who have no idea of engaging in the legitimate business of a mining camp, etc. It is mining. "Man for breakfast" is the common term in camps but it is to be hoped that Mr. Evans will never have anything of the kind to cope with.

One is surprised at the very little talk of gold or mines that one hears in Fremont. It is a town, lots of buildings, and there has certainly been a wonderful growth. Town lots have put on the market in November and December at from \$500 to \$1,000, are now selling at from \$500 to \$1,000. Bona fide sales have been made at these figures. There is full of tales and the agents busy. Old familiar faces in Colorado Springs are to be seen, working up real gold as naturally as if they had been in their own lives. Among these are R. A. Yeier, F. J. Worum, A. J. Cochran, E. L. Hanna and others.

But the most persistent sound in camp is the never ceasing rap of hammers and saws. Throughout the day they are going and even into the night. Houses spring up in a day, three or four being started every day. The reporter passed a pleasant little family in a wagon in which they are brought in some number. In the evening when he returned, they were comfortably confined in their own home. Not a single acreme house, but a house. The chief difficulty at present is to get lumber, although there are three firms doing business, the Abby Lumber Company, the E. Paso and Smith & Nevitt. Abby has a contract to take the lumber at a small mill, is turning out and has orders in for a week ahead. There are plenty of carpenters to do all the building that number can be supplied for. They receive on \$3 a day and many cannot find work at that.

There is a fact about the new mining district that is patent to all, and is freely discussed by those most interested in it. There are too many people there. That is, too many people who are not miners. The town is out of proportion to the development come. If some of the money now being put into town lots and buildings is not soon

turned toward the development of mining properties, there will be no Fremont, either lower or upper. Hundreds of wagons are going into Fremont loads, which are going to the coming out way. As a majority of these wagons are marked "M. C. Co.", meaning Manitou transfer, they are most significant. Replies to questions asked on this point generally bring out the answer that the road is not suitable for hauling ore, but this is not true, for they are in better condition now than they will be again for months. There are probably rich veins of ore in the new camp, but they are down deep, and "mining" the camp does not get it out. THE GAZETTE has as great an interest in seeing a tie road in E. Paso county as any individual or any company can have, and these works of mining are but quotations from the lips of those who have the best interests of Cripple Creek at heart. A number of the miners or prospectors, as they proved to be nothing more, of whom one hears the most, were staked. Some two or three of the claims at Cripple Creek are being scientifically worked by men of experience and capital, in a large majority not. Numbers of persons were sent to bring of low many mineral and non-mineral Co. as they have made in town lots or otherwise in the camp. They then put as much of this money into what will give their property a permanent value, but as it takes two or three days to visit the camp, so it cannot be described in one article, and any remarks about the mines visited or the camp in general, must be delayed until another day.

There are many persons at Fremont who have the most abiding faith in the camp, and have staked their all by their works. Prominent among these is Mr. Ben W. of Manitou. He has built the Continental hotel, a large two-story frame building, and will accommodate about 200 persons. It is nicely papered, carpeted and well kept. Mr. James Casaway has the best job in the city. His building is the Anamosa Bank, note, and is well constructed and nicely finished. The lower portion is a bar, but is conducted as quiet and orderly as was the beer garden in this city by Mr. Casaway. In the upper part are furnished rooms. They are to be separate rooms in camp, and can be recommended. The beds are clean and clean and well supplied with bedding. No games of any kind are allowed on the premises and the place closes at 12 o'clock. Those may seem trivial points to the uninitiated, but to persons who have slept, or tried to sleep, in mining camps where hundred of others lay about them with the roar of the gopher, the rattling of the crows and the barking of a cracked piano case in hand, they will seem important. In a part of Mr. Casaway's building Mr. C. D. Griffin of this city has a first-rate lunch counter in charge of Isaac Williams, until taking a cook at the E. Paso club. One can live on short rations a most as clean and as nice as possible.

Mr. McGregor, long connected with the Delmonico restaurant, this city, has put up a very good building and is running "Foster McGregor." Mr. E. McGehee, of the post office force, has put up a large house of some pretensions and will soon be ready to care for his family properly. He and Mrs. McGregor are both located in the quiet part of town.

Fremont post office is in the upper town. Mr. W. E. Gowdy, the postmaster, was not in town when THE GAZETTE representative came, but Mr. E. S. Martin, his efficient assistant, was. In two or three visits, the representative, who is already an expert in this class of unbanked and independent work, got an idea of the labor in this office. He will have to come soon, in some shape, for the postmaster and his assistant have more than they can do. There is also no system in carrying and managing the mail that reaches the camp.

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Following is the weather record for January, as reported by Emery E. Moon, of E. Paso, Colo. Latitude 35°30' Maximum temperature, 67° or 70°. Minimum temperature, -20° on the 13th. January Weather at Hunter.

Following is the weather record for January, as reported by Emery E. Moon, of E. Paso, Colo. Latitude 35°30' Maximum temperature, 67° or 70°. Minimum temperature, -20° on the 13th. Number of days 22. Total snow 2.25 inches. Total precipitation, (water) 22 inches. Prevailing wind, south 28 days, north 9 days, northeaster 2 days, west 1 day, and veering 2 days.

Mean temperature 35°. Day higher than January 35°, and precipitation 6.5 inches less.

County superintendent of schools, A. C. Johnson has called a meeting of the school trustees of this county, to meet in the district court room on Feb. 20. There are 20 trustees in the county and it is expected that the attendance will be large.

Burglary is becoming a favorite pastime in Fremont. Other tales came down yesterday evening of a very long, drawn out affair. Miss Maude MacCoy Ervay, of Mr. Harry Ervay, at Grace Episcopal church, Tuesday evening, Feb. 5th, at half past seven, Rev. A. R. Kinsler and Bishop Sprattius were performing the ceremony. The bride, Mr. Ervay, had come over from a distant justice of the peace, who had given them their marriage rights. In Beaver Creek, there are numbers 4, 5, 2, and perhaps others were secured, being the next rights after this. The proper kind of mining is done. The permanency of the camp is assured if sufficient water is brought into Fremont. It is to remain the town of the camp. Let these things be done and be done quietly. Those who have claims to the right are welcome, they will be worked in a systematic manner. A great deal has been out in the size of the claim and a tunnel run in for about 20 feet, and then for a short distance on both sides some trifling has been started. To an inexperienced eye there is nothing to see in a vein of ore. It is perhaps as well to quarry out gold, as it is to follow up a lead, if it can be made to hold out and pay. There were six men at work,

two putting in a slot and the remainder bringing out and sorting out. They finally advised that they did not know whether they were trifling or mining. On the ground is another set of rods ready for another.

STATE CO.

The Miss Davies' Course Case Decided Adversely to Mrs. Zillman.

The State's suit was in session yesterday and the 10th owing to illness was recessed.

Mr. C. C. Smith, Beaumont, The Denver and Rio Grande road company, plaintiff, and Mrs. Zillman in which he alleged

that he had the right in time to see the

for his own use. Mrs. Zillman, with

her remains passed through the city at

5 o'clock yesterday morning en route to

Denver where the defendant will be

22 days. At this place Mrs. Zillman was

joined by her brother-in-law, Major G.

W. W. Ward of the Denver News.

Orpheus Creek Mining District Enlarged.

By a letter from the commissioner of the

territory and office to the register and recorder at Pueblo, dated June 22, 1859,

the townships were reserved for park

purposes and the allowance of entry for

mining. Since that time numerous val-

uable mining claims have been located

in a portion of the territory so reserved

and at the instance of a number of per-

sons interested, Mr. F. W. Howery went

to Washington last week to endeavor to

have townships 14 and 15 in range 69,

excepted from the reservation. A de-

creet received Tuesday announces that

he has been successful and the townships

as far as Pueblo will be at once in

structed to allow mineral claims in those

townships. In the excepted territory are

some of the most promising claims

within thirty days, and he will

supply electric current for lighting

streets, working boats and mills and

the other works of the camp.

On account of the scarcity of water there

it will be hard to maintain an engine

and boiler at each site, and Mr. Howery's

plant will solve one of the problems of

the camp.

A New Mine.

Colorado Springs people have been the

most active in mining matters in the

state, a most, in the last few months and

it is not a matter of surprise that

Colorado Springs people have acquired

some more valuable property. The latest

mining company is the Colorado, organ-

ized on Monday, of which Mrs. E. J.

Benson, A. A. McGovney, A. J. Lawton,

A. J. Lawton of this city, N. C. Merrill

of Ness City, Kan., T. S. Byers of Ponca

Springs and A. A. Eure of Atchison are

directors. This company owns the Cleo-

sara and New Discovery claims at

Cripple Creek. These claims are direct

extensions of the two best mines from

which high grade ore is being shipped

as fast as cars can be obtained, and it is

believed that they contain veins as rich

as any in the state. The development will

be to active y pursued.

The first of the first addition to the

town of Fremont was filed with the

county clerk Tuesday by Bennett & Yers.

It contains 74 lots, each 25 by

20 feet.

Subscribers to the Auditor-Ore piano

concerts, to be given at the opera house

on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, are requested

to call at the Santa Fe and Midland

ticket office in the Opera House block

and select their seats, beginning to-mor-

row.

The building committee of the Unitarian church yesterday afternoon began

the consideration of the large number of

plans of the new church submitted by

architects in this city and Denver. It

will take some days to decide the matter.

Must Take Out a License.

The county commissioners yesterday

decided to notify all saloon keepers at

<div data-bbox="630 801 779 813"

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

(Copyrighted, 1892, by the author.)

Steer through the South Pacific aye... Go where the braving corals live Under a sky of endless blue. When I looked about the 'tween the boat, The rainbow fell on her. And, lifting where the waves lingers, The starfish trips on al her fingers: Where 'neat the myriad shines a-shock, The sun ripples down to rock; An orange wonder this I guessed, From darkness w see the cut; as rest, Moored over the darker depths that hide. The blind white sea-snake and his bridle; Who, crowning nose the long-lost ships Let down through darkness to their ire... —The Poem.

Once a priest, always a priest; once a Mason, always a Mason; but once a journalist, always and forever a journalist.

There were three of us, all newspaper men, the only passengers on a little tramp steamer that ran where her owners told her to go. She had once been in the British iron ore business, had been lent to the Spanish government for services at Manila, and was ending her days in Cape Town coolie trade, with occasional trips to Madagascar and even as far as Eng and. We found her going to Southampton in a fast and safe ship in her because the fares were nominal. There was Keller of an American paper on his way back to the States from prison, executions in Madagascar; there was a purblind Durbanian called Zuy and who owned and edited a paper in country; and there was myself, who solemly put away all journalism, vowing to forget that I had ever known the difference between an imprint and a stereotyped advertisement.

Three minutes after Keller spoke to me, as the Batamines cleared Cape Town, I had forgotten the aloofness that I desired to Feign, and was in a heated discussion on the immorality of extracting reograms beyond a certain point. Then Zuy and came out of his stateroom, and we were all at home instantly, because we were men of the same profession, needing no introduction. We annexed the last formal, broke open the passengers' bath-room door on the Mania lines the Dons do not wash-cleaned out the orange pee and cigar ends in the bottom of the bath, hired a Lascars to shave us throughout the voyage, and then asked each other's names.

Three ordinary men would have quarreled through sheer boredom before they reached Southampton. We, by virtue of our craft, were anything but ordinary men. A large percentage of the tales of the world, the fifty-nine that cannot be told to ladies and the one that can, are common property coming of a common stock. We told them all, as a matter of form, with all their local and specific variants which are surprising. Then came, in the intervals of steady card play, more personal histories of adventure and things seen and reported, panics among white folk, when the blind terror ran from man to man on the Brooklyn bridge, and the people crushed each other to death they knew not way, tides, and faces that opened and shut their mouths sorrowfully at red-hot window frames; wrecks in frost, and snow, reported from the sea-swept rescue tug at the risk of frost-bite, long rides after diamond thieves; skirmishes on the roads and in municipal committees with the Boers; glimpses of lazy tang and Cape politics; car sales, horse sales, woman sales, by the score and the hundred; credit; the first mate, who had seen more than us all put together, but lacked words in which to clothe his tales, sat open-mouthed far into the dawn.

When the tales were done we picked up cards at a curious hand, or a chance remark made one or other of us say: "That reminds me of a man who—on a business which—" and the anecdotes would continue while the Batamines kicked her way northward through the warm water.

On the daybreak of one particularly warm night we three were sitting immediately in front of the wheel-house where an old Swede boatswain whom we called "Fribio" the Dane" was at the wheel presenting that he could not hear our stories. Once or twice Fribio said the stories curiously, and Keller lifted his head from a long chair to ask, "What is it? Can't you get any steerage way on her?"

"There is a fee in the water," said Fribio, "that I cannot understand. I think that we ran counter to something. She steers bad this morning."

Nobody seems to know the laws that govern the pulse of the big waters. Sometimes even a landsman can tell that the ocean is a-ill, and that the ill is working herself up some long, unseen slope; and sometimes the captain says, when neither full steam nor fair wind justify the length of a day's run, that the ship is sagging down in it; but how these up and down come about has not yet been settled authoritatively.

"No, it is a following sea," said Fribio; "and with a following sea you can't get good steerage way."

The sea was smooth as a quiet pond, except for a regular oily swell. As I looked over the side to see where it might be following us from, the sun rose in a perfectly clear sky and struck the water with its light so sharply that it seemed as though the sea should clang like a burnished gong. The wake of the screw and the little white streak

cut by the log-line passing over the stern were as on y marks on the water as far as the eye could reach.

He rolled out of his chair and went to get a pipe-stem from the pipebox that were hung inside the after awning.

"Fribio, the log-line has got 'first of swimming.' It's coming home," he drawed.

"What?" said Fribio, his voice ringing several octaves.

"Coming home," Keller repeated, running over the stern and saw the log-line, which it had been drawn tense over the stern railing. "Now, what is the word is that?"

"Not on thousand navigators could make a name," said Zuy and. "I have not had caught something of Fribio's excitement, for any emotion on ship-board is most contagious. The captain ran out of his cabin, spoke to Fribio, looked at the log-line, jumped on the bridge, and in a minute we felt the steamer swing round as Fribio turned her.

"Going back to Cape Town," said Keller.

Fribio did not answer, but tore away at the wheel. Then he stopped, he tried to hold, and we felt the wheel turn until the Batamines answered it, and we found ourselves cutting into the white of our own wake, with the only sea bearing past our bows, though we were not going more than a few miles an hour.

"Going back to Cape Town," said Keller.

The captain stretched out his arm from the bridge and shouted. A minute later I would have given a great deal to have seen it, for one of the sea seemed to touch her face above the other had, and came on in the shape of a hand. There was neither eyes, comb nor fingers, but it was nothing but the water with little waves chasing each other about the hands. I saw it stream past and on a eye with the Batamines' bow-pipes before the steamer made up her mind to rise, and I argued that this would be the last of all voyages for me. Then we rose for ever and ever and ever, till I heard Keller saying in my ear, "The power of the deep, good Lord, and the Batamines stood poised, her screw racing and churning on the slope of a hollow that started downwards for a good half mile.

"There were three waves," said Keller, "and the stroke of a foot."

The terrors were on deck waiting, apparently to be crowned. The engineer came and dragged them below, and the crew, racing, began to work the clumsy board of trade pump. That showed nothing serious, and when I understood that the Batamines was really on the water and not beneath it, I asked what had happened.

"The captain says it was blow-up under the sea—a volcano," said Keller.

"I hasn't warmed anything," said I was feeling bitterly cold and cold was almost unknown in those waters. I went below to change my clothes and when I came up everything was wiped out in churning white fog.

"Are there going to be any more surprises?" said Keller to the captain.

"I don't know. Be thankful you're alive, gentlemen. That's a sick wave thrown up by a volcano. Probably the bottom of the sea has been lifted a few feet somewhere or other. I can't quite understand this cold spell. Our sea thermometer says the water is 60° and it should be 63° at least."

"It's a somnolent," said Keller, "but you'll never get a better sleep to the fog horn? It seems to me that I heard something."

"Heard! Good heavens!" said the captain from the bridge. "I should think you did." He pulled the string of our fog horn, which was a weak one, I snatched and crooked, because the hole had a lot of water and the trees were half drowned, but at last gave out a moan. It was answered from the fog by one of the most appalling steam screams that I have ever heard. Keller turned as white as a sheet, for the fog, the cold fog, was upon us, and any man may be forgiven for fearing the dead, as he cannot see.

"Give her steam there!" said the captain to the engine room. "Steam for the whale, if you have to go dead slow."

We were down again, and the fog was ripped off the awning on to the deck as we listened for the reply.

"Seem to be stern this time, but much nearer than before."

"The Penitentiary Castle, by gosh!" said Keller and then, viciously, "We, thank God, we are sink her, too."

"It's a side-wheel steamer," I said, "Can't you hear me speak?"

This time we whistled and roared. The steam gave out, and the answer nearly deafened us. There was a sound of frantic threshing in the water, after only about fifty yards away, and something else, past in the water, was like a boat as though it were grey and red.

"The Penitentiary Castle bottom is," said Keller, who, being a marine, a waysong for explorations. "The colors of a class liner. We're in a big hole."

"The sea is now dead," said Fribio from the wheel house. "There are two steamers."

Another song sounded on our bow, and the steamer rolled in the waist of something that was very close.

"We're evidently in the middle of a sea," said Keller cheery. "We're in a sea, and the sea is now dead," said Fribio.

"What?" said Fribio, chewing the unlit cigar.

"We spoke the fog was down into banks, and we saw the sea, grey with rain, rolling on every side of us and empty of a life. Then in one song it became the pot of oil."

"We must pool our notes," was the first coherent remark from Keller.

"We're three trained journalists—we had absolutely the biggest scoop on record. Start fair."

I objected to this. Nothing is gained by co-operation in journalism when all work with the same facts, so we went to work, each according to his own lights.

Keller tried to sketch his account, talked about our "giant captain" and wound up with an allusion to American enterprise in that it was a citizen of Dayton, O., that had seen the sea-serpent. This sort of thing would have discredited the resurrection, much more a mere sea-farmer.

Zuy and took a heavy column and a hand, giving approximate lengths and directions and the who-is of the crew whom he had sworn on oath to testify to his facts. I wrote three-quarters of a headed bourgeois column, roughly speaking, and refrained from putting any journalese into it, for reasons that had begun to appear.

Keller was insouled with joy. He was going to leave from Southampton to a New York paper, mail his account to America on the same day, para ye London with his three columns of loosely knitted headlines and generally effect the earth. "You will see how it will work a big scoop when I get it," he said.

"Is this your first visit to Eng and?" I asked.

"Yes," said he. "You don't seem to appreciate the beauty of our scoop. It's pyramidal—the death of the sea serpent. Good heavens alive man, it's the biggest thing ever vanquished to a paper!"

"Curious to think that it will never appear in any paper, isn't it?" said Zuy and was near me, and he noticed quickly.

"What do you mean?" said Keller.

"I've enough of an unenterprising Britisher to throw this thing away, soam I thought you were a newspaper man."

"I am. That's why I know. Don't cover Keller. Remember I'm seven hundred years your senior, and what your grandfather may know five hundred years hence, I learned from my grandfather about five hundred years ago. You won't do it because, because you can't."

This conversation was held in an open sea, where everything seemed possible, some hundred miles from Southampton.

We passed the Needles light at dawn, and the rising day showed the steeped cliffs on the green and the awful, orderless mass of Eng and—the moon, the wall.

Afterwards, came a fog on the horizon and the sound of a shrill scream, and it was as though a stout sloop across the sea in one instant and a second time for the effect to sink in.

"Now, Keller, you must face the music. The fog goes out to-day. Mail in her, and I'll take you to the telegraph office," I said.

I heard Keller gasp as the influence of the land closed about him, crowing him as they say Newmarket. Heard cows a young horse unled to open country.

"I want to return my stuff. Suppose we wait till we get to London?" he said.

Zuy and, by the way, had torn up his account and torn it overboard that morning early.

In the train Keller began to revise his copy, and every time that he looked at the rim of the hills, the red villages, and

the embankments of the tracks, the one penitent plunged remorselessly through the slips. He appeared to have dredged the dictionary for adjectives. I could find none that he did not. Yet he was a perfectly sound poker player and never showed more cards than were sufficient to take the pool.

"Aren't you going to leave him a silver?" I asked, sympathetically.

"Remember, everything goes in the states, from a mouse button to a couple of eggs."

"That's just the curse of it," said Keller, below his breath. "We've played 'em for suckers so often that when it comes to the golden fruits—"

"I like to have it on a London paper. You have first call there, though."

"Not in the least. I'm not touching the thing in the papers. I'd be happy to leave 'em all to you, but surely you'll take it home!"

"No. Not if I can make the scoop here and see the Britishers sit up."

"You won't do it with three columns of salutary headache, believe me."

"I'm beginning to think that too. Does nothing make any difference in this country?" he said, looking out of the window.

"Not a bit. The fog is that farm house?"

"New. It can't be more than 200 years at the most."

"I'm. Piece, too?"

"That hedge there must have been clipped for about eight years."

"I know it well."

"Very much. We, I suppose you'd like to try The Times, wouldn't you?"

"No," said Keller, looking at Winchell or me. "I'd as well try to electrify a hay-rick. And I think that any New York paper would take three columns and ask for more—with illustrations, too! It's sixteen."

"But The Times might," I began.

Keller flung his paper across the carriage, and it opened in its austere majesty of solid type—opened with the crackle of an encyclopaedia.

"Might! You might word your way through the bow-plates of a cruiser. Look at that first page!"

"It strikes you that way, does it?" said. "Then I'd recommend you to try a light and trippish journal."

"With a thing like this of mine—of ours! It's sacred history!"

I showed him a paper which I conceived would be after his own heart, in that it was modeled on American lines.

"That's homey," he said, "but it's not the real thing. Now, I should like one of these far-off Times columns. Probably there'd be a bishop in the office."

When we reached London Keller disappeared in the direction of the Strand. What his experiences may have been I cannot tell, but it seems that he invaded the office of an evening paper at 11.30 a.m. (told him English editors were most, if not at that hour), and mentioned my name as that of a witness to the truth of his story.

"It was nearly tired out," he said furiously at lunch. "As soon as I mentioned you, the old man said that I was to tell you that they didn't want any more of your practical jokes, and that you knew the hours to eat, if you had anything to say, and that they'd see you concerned before they hoped to put one of your infernal yarns in advance. Say, what record do you hold for truth in this city, anyway?"

"A beauty. You ran up against it, that's all. Why don't you leave the English papers alone and cable to New York? Everything goes over there."

"Can't you see that's just what?" he repeated.

"Yes," said he. "You don't seem to appreciate the beauty of our scoop. It's pyramidal—the death of the sea serpent. Good heavens alive man, it's the biggest thing ever vanquished to a paper!"

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This afternoon I walked abroad over the streets that run between the pavements like channels of grooved and polished lava, and the bridges that are made of enduring stone, through subways footed and stoned with yard thick concrete, between houses that are never rebuilt, and by river steps down to the eye from living roots. A black fog chased us into Westminster Abbey, and standing there in the darkness, I could hear the wings of the dead centuries circling round the head of Bishop A. Keller, of Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A., whose mission it was to make the Britishers sit up.

He stumbled gasping into the thick gloom, and the roar of the traffic came to his bewildered ears.

"Let's go to the telegraph office and cable," I said. "Can't you hear the New York paper crying for news of the great sea serpent, stricken to death by submarine volcano, assisted by his loving wife to die in mid-ocean, as visualized by an independent American citizen, the breezy, newsy, brazen newspaper man of Dayton, Ohio? 'Raa for the Buc-eyes state. Step lively! Boys! gat! Ssooom—aa!' Keller was a Princeton man, and he seemed to need encouragement.

"You've got me on your own ground," said he, tugging at his overcoat pocket. He pulled out his copy, with the cable forms for he had written out his telegram—and put them all into my hand, groaning "I pass. I'll hadn't come to your cursed country, if I'd seen it off at Southampton, if I ever get you west of the Alleghenies, if—"

"Never mind, Keller. It isn't your fault. It's the fault of your country. If you had been 700 years older you'd have done what I am going to do."

"What are you going to?"

"It's a lie."

"Fiction?" This with the full-blooded disgust of a journalist for the illeg

THE CABLE LETTER.

England's Duty to a Weak and Defenseless People.

UNDESIRABLE VV GRATON.

European Nations Waking Up to the Necessity for State Regulation of the Matter — Other Topics of Current Interest.

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London, Jan. 30.—The Daily News, The Evening News, and other papers here have broken out in protest against the stream of undesirable immigration, a flow to pour into and out of Eng and without let or hindrance. The Evening News, to-day says that London continues to be more than ever the home of extraterritorial. "Our" return show that last year 38,221 immigrant entered the city. The most of them have stopped, according to the worst part of the population of the east.

All efforts to bring these people have failed. Fly by disease and crime, according to The News, are unrestrained among them. "The prospect before us," it adds, "is an influx of 40,000 of these foreigners yearly. How, The News asks, will Eng be able to meet this stream of immigration? The Newt's last plea is that there will be an explosion some time from the accumulation of the objectionable element and "it forces it is sure to generate against us." The citizens of London by their apathy, according to the paper, are "learning to admit a mass of posterity." This agitation in Eng has been going on for months past, and is now taking a rest "from the fact that the German government is known to be occupied in drawing up a bill regulating emigration, the main object of this measure is to put a check on the course of stemship and other agents whose business it is to induce poor people to emigrate. In the future these agents will have to give certain guarantees and allow their boats and entire methods to be under the supervision of the authorities. Swiss agitation on the same subject is to be taken as the pattern of similar German legislation. A Swiss and emigration agents are prohibited from forwarding persons who, on account of age, sex, or infirmity, are unable to work, until it is proved that they will be employed for at least a part of the time. In addition, persons under age without permission of their guardians, persons who would arrive abroad without tickets, those liable to military service and parents who would leave uneducated children abroad are not allowed to emigrate. The Swiss are to be given a choice between the powers announced that owing to the succession of the post of prime minister, the execution of Egypt has become impossible. According to the best information, Lord Stanley is not inclined that the succession makes any practical change in the situation. The brother of the late prime minister, one of whom is with him in Constantinople, and "the other in Cairo, have not thought of disputing the succession by law of primogeniture. The suggestion made in the London Times of yesterday that the Swiss, in the event of his death, is certain to Constantinople or political reasons may be deemed as not strictly correct, it is the weak rather than the policy of the executive which causes the detention. When Sir William Harcourt went to Cairo, appearing at once as lord high advocate general and as a special counsel for Islam, he obtained a settlement in cash and property worth at nearly £200,000, to say nothing of a fee which amounted to nearly £20,000 for himself. He has been poor, with an income depending on the British government, which would be seen to wonder where he obtained his wealth, but he was too far from him, and the report is strange, wrong if Islam's wealth is not now being passed into the hands of his greedy, governing class at Stamboul.

The German emperor is at present centered in the Russias, where a second, or the worst, scope is being discussed. The leader of the party of Prince von Gossler in office has been withdrawn, and his successor, Count Zulch, prepares a measure which is the one now before the cabinet. This measure is at present being considered by a strong group of National, leaders as most objectionable, on the ground that it will benefit the Roman Catholic communities to the disadvantage of the Reformed and Lutheran churches. A minor skirmish will be fought over the bill, the passing of which it is to be expected, will be a fine, great work of the present day, which is already past an income tax law, and a local government law to be enacted.

The Day News, referring to the proposed German emigration bill, said at the time the drawing up of the measure was first announced: "The German government is drawing up a bill, with the object of regulating emigration and with the view of placing under surveillance the agents who for the sake of a high fee entice people to go abroad by various promises which are never fulfilled. Once, in fact, man would not have seen fit to do this, but the present government seems to be the principal author of the measure, and the German government's protection against them in Germany. Eng is a nation which is power to do the best, but there is plenty of scope for good work to change the course that those who see fortunes in strange lands may have at least a fair chance of success."

The near approach of the assembling of parliament has already brought many members of parliament to London, among them being a large force of government supporters. At the Club to the British government seems to be the principal topic of discussion. A leading Tory member of parliament was canvassing the matter pretty well this evening: "The irritation displayed in some Conservative quarters with regard to the British government is not a mere passing sentiment, but will give the government a good deal of trouble when the house meets. There is considerable justification for it. Of course everybody has been talking for some time past, as though it was settled that the British government will now have precedence over other business at the coming session. But, by the great majority of the supporters of the government, this is not as a "common cause." No body of men in the house, of course, are so deeply interested in the question as the other Conservatives, and up to a short time ago, the leading men among them were of the opinion that no attempt would be made to force the bill forward in the present parliament. They believed themselves, in fact, to be in possession of assurances on this point from ministers who ought to have been well informed on this question above all others. This opinion is shared by the younger Conservatives, who are as in favor of saving the

Irish question in favor of a large "social" program as the majority in the Conservative session. What was really believed at the Conservative Club up to a short time ago was that the British government would be in the Queen's speech, and so it would; but that it would not be taken up until the English party programme of the session had been dealt with; and this in all probability, therefore, it would get no further than the second reading in the present parliament. Even now there are people who are sceptical as to the intentions of the government in the matter, but it is not difficult to adopt their view in face of the very emphatic declarations of the secretary for Ireland, the hon. W. Lamb, in this session. The fact is that the government has once more given way to Unionists pressure and the chances are that they have done this again quite recently. The question is what have the Unionists offered in return? Is it a prolongation of the tenure of office of the present government as far as "Unionist" support can be given? — a prolongation into next year? Such is the rumour, and it accords at least with the well-known conviction not only of the Conservative ranks, but with that of some of the most prominent members of the cabinet, namely, the hon. Mr. Gladstone, the master of the treasury, and the hon. Mr. Fox, the secretary for war, and the other members of the cabinet. The answer given is that the government has the instruments music will not be allowed. He is so far with the Unionists, and, in his opinion, against using their instruments. An increasing uprush and a gradual closing up of the crowd, a lively, vocal, a torch-like general, to and fro between the master and Captain Lyons, wherein the master repeats his orders to the band to proceed. The parliament raise their instruments to their mouths, and are on the point of playing, but they are then prevented from doing so by the police who shout the instruments down and break up the meeting. This leads to an exciting scrimmage, the Unionists and the police becoming inexorably mixed up. The Unionists are violently assailed, and, by some of the rougher members of the crowd, numbers of people are being knocked down and trampled upon. The Unionists are unable to return to their benches under protection of the police who, without loss of time, disperse the last sixteen provinces in order of size greater than Germany. They cover an area equal to the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Kentucky, all together. The population is about equal to about 27,000,000. The provinces have a name, which includes in its comparison, would be a combined area of Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, the total population of these last three states is nearly double that of the eleven states. This section is the richest and, ordinarily, the most "British" soil in Russia. The legislation is not universal, as there are those whose agricultural laws have been enacted from want and are being slowly dispersed from Sibera to irrigation, where a good, hard soil is found. At the best estimate, the proportion of suffering is enormous. An official estimate of the number of those who lost food or means of support who require relief, is given as 26,000,000 persons, and this is probably low down the true number.

The next annual dinner of the Foreign Economic circle at the National Liberal Club takes place on February 24, when the Rev. William Moore Esq., rector of Gracechurch, will be the principal speaker. His subject will be "The Poor and the State Bessions," a question that is now engaging much attention.

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An example of Eng's treatment of inferior people is being recommended in the press, which is in error in recommending the execution of Egyptian as the extreme measure which causes its continuance. According to the best information, Lord Stanley is not inclined that the succession makes any practical change in the situation. The brother of the late prime minister, one of whom is with him in Constantinople, and "the other in Cairo, have not thought of disputing the succession by law of primogeniture. The suggestion made in the London Times of yesterday that the Swiss, in the event of his death, is certain to Constantinople or political reasons may be deemed as not strictly correct, it is the weak rather than the policy of the executive which causes the detention. When Sir William Harcourt went to Cairo, appearing at once as lord high advocate general and as a special counsel for Islam, he obtained a settlement in cash and property worth at nearly £200,000, to say nothing of a fee which amounted to nearly £20,000 for himself. He has been poor, with an income depending on the British government, which would be seen to wonder where he obtained his wealth, but he was too far from him, and the report is strange, wrong if Islam's wealth is not now being passed into the hands of his greedy, governing class at Stamboul.

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The decision of the highest tribunal in the land, set out in the book as a matter of course. There was but one dissenting vote, a six greater triumph for the gubernatorial cause. The decision is a very long one, containing over 16,000 words. It was read by Judge Charles Fuller, and his reading was listened to attentively by a crowded courtroom. It discussed elaborately every point in the case, citing many authorities and undergoing several lines of reasoning, each leading to the conclusion that Governor Scott, when elected governor, was a citizen for two years next preceding his election. A. the members of the court, excepting Justice Field, concurred in the opinion, although Justices Harlan, Gray and Brown did not concur in one line of reasoning.

GOVERNOR BROWN IS DEAD.

THE CABLE LETTER.

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